TWO CENTS.

### GORMAN IS ELECTED

Chosen for United States Senate by Maryland Legislature.

VANDIVER ELECTED TREASURER

Mr. Straus Failed to Get Post-

VOTE WAS 68 TO 52

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan-

uary 14.-Arthur P. Gorman was elected to the United States Senate for a fourth time by the general assembly at noon ....ay, receiving every democratic vote in both houses. The republicans all voted for Representative Wm. H. Jackson of Wicomico county. In the house the vote



Gorman, 51: Jackson, 43. In the senate the vote stood: Gorman, 17; Jack-

is the guest of Governor Smith at the executive mansion, was warmly congratulated after the session by his admirers, who called to see him in large numbers.

Mr. Murray Vandiver was re-elected state treasurer after a parliamentary contest, which was headed by Mr. Straus, who tried to postpone action. Several republicans, however, voted with the democrats to go into election today, although they voted for the party nominee, Gen. Thomas Shryock, when the ballot was finally The vote for treasurer was like that for senator, except that Mr. Straus, who voted for Mr. Gorman, abstained from voting for Mr. Vandiver.

TRYING TO CAPTURE DE WET.

Lord Kitchener Has Strong Columns

Following Boer Leader. LONDON, January 14.-Perhaps the most important point in Lord Kitchener's weekly report, dated Johannesburg, Monday, January 13, is the omission of all mention of General De Wet, from which it is deduced that the British commander-in-chief is more than usually hopeful of effective results from his present effort to surround De Wet. Since the disaster at Zeefontein strong British columns have been persistently dogging De Wet's force, while armored trains have prevented him from crossing the railroad line and have forced him northward. Lord Kitchener is supplying De Wet's pursuers with relays and remounts.

Lord Kitchener reports that since January 6 twenty Boers have been killed, nine wounded and 203 captured, and that ninetyfive have surrendered.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Jo-

hannesburg dated Monday, January 13, re-ports the narrow escape of Gen. Botha from capture by Gen. Bruce Hamilton. Hearing of a concentration of Boers at Knapdaar, Bruce Hamilton went to spot, but only to find the Boers had been given the alarm and that four hundred of were trekking, three miles distant, with Gen. Botha, in a cape cart, leading. Bruce Hamilton chased the Boers for seven miles, until his horses gave in, and captured thirty-two Boers and quantities of an munition and stock.

MRS. MUIR TO BE BURIED HERE.

Remains En Route From New York Husband's Charge.

NEW YORK, January 14.-The body Mrs. Joseph Muir, daughter of the late Senator McPherson of New Jersey, who died about two weeks ago, and whose remains have since been at the undertaking rooms of W. R. Fearn, at 259 West 34th street, was shipped to Washington today. Her husband, Dr. Joseph Muir, United States consul at Stockholm, arrived in this country yesterday. He accompanied the body of Mrs. Muir to Washington.

The body of Mrs. Muir arrived at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and was conveyed to the undertaking establishment of J. Wm.

Lee, 332 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. TRUST TRIES TO EVADE TAXES.

Illinois Branch of Steel Company

Makes Curious Plea.

CHICAGO, January, 14 .- Notice has been served on the Illinois branch of the United States Steel Corporation that it must pay into the treasury of the state of Illinols from \$65,000 to \$75,000, under the foreign corporation act, for the privilege of doing business in this state.

The local officials of the trust declined to pay the amount, pleading that in reality Illinois corporation was still an integral quantity. They declined to admit that they were part and parcel of the United States Steel Company.

#### McKINLEY MEMORIAL ARCH.

Bill Creating a Commission to Secure Site and Plans.

Mr. McCleary of Minnesota has intro duced in the House a bill providing that the chairmen of the committees on the Library of the Fifty-seventh Congress, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War be created a commission to select a site and secure plans and designs for a memorial arch in honor of William Mc-

Kinley, late President of the United States, The commission is authorized to select any unoccupied land belonging to the United States, in the District of Columbia, except the grounds of the Capitol and the Library of Congress, on which to erect the

ed to obtain, by any form of competition which may seem advisable, plans, specifi-cations and models for the memorial provided for in section one, and may pay for the same to competing artists not exceeding \$25,000, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The commission may select any of the plans, specifications, or models that it may prefer, or any part of them.

any part of them.

As soon as practicable after the selections authorized by sections two and three are made, the commission shall report its action to the Congress of the United States.

EXPLANATION CALLED FOR.

Action of Committee Considering W. S. Metcalfe's Nomination. The Senate subcommittee considering the

charges against Wilder S. Metcalfe, nominated for pension agent at Topeka, Kansas, decided today that the charges were of such a character as to necessitate an explanation from Metcalfe and he has been telegraphed to come to Washington. Metcalfe is accused of shooting a Flipino pris-oner, while an officer of the 20th Kansas Volunteers.

#### UNION DEPOT BILL.

Measure Referred to Commissioners for Their Consideration.

The District Commissioners have received copies of the union depot bill, which is designated "Senate bill 2481. To effect relinquishment and surrender by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company of its right to use and occupy a portion of the mall for a passenger station, and provide for a passenger station and terminals in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to be used in common by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, and for other purposes."

The Commissioners will carefully study the measure before drawing up their re-port to the Senate District committee. The bill is at present in the engineer department, where it is being scanned in order that the various features of the project may be fully explained to the board and preliminary estimates made of the cost, damages, etc.

It is quite likely that the Commissioners will be asked to grant hearings on the proposed bill and various features of it before they finally make a report.

#### REFUSED DIX'S APPEAL.

Whatcom Banker Must Come From England for Trial.

LONDON, January 14.-The court of king's bench today refused to grant the appeal of H. St. John Dix, whose extradition to the United States was granted some time son, 9. The two houses will meet in joint ago on the charge of embezzling the funds, convention tomorrow at noon to declare of a bank at Whatcom, Wash., and Dix was again handed over to the custody of A large crowd of prominent politicians the Bow street police. The judges infrom all sections of the state was present, and the announcement of the result was distinctly specify in the extradition papers greeted with applause. Mr. Gorman, who is the guest of Governor Smith at the extradition treaty as "fraud as a banker."

#### WANTS RECORD PUBLISHED.

Spalding Calls for Stenographer's

NEW YORK, January 14.-A. G. Spalding sent a telegram today to N. E. Young, Washington, calling on him to have published an exact copy of the stenographer's report of the meeting of the National Base Ball League held here recently. The tele gram said this had become necessary owing to the circulation of conflicting reports of what had occurred at the meeting.

#### THREE HEADLESS BODIES FOUND.

Horrible Mystery Confronts Residents of Whidby Island.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., January 14. The people of Whidby Island are in a high state of excitement over the finding of another headless body on the beach near Fort Casey. Last week a body was found with the head and hands cut off and the clothing removed, and Sunday another body was found there with the head severed. As no residents of the island are missing the mystery increases, and the authorities are of the opinion that murders have been committed at some point up the sound, that the heads have been severed to prevent identification, the bodies cast into the water and that the tides have landed them on Whidby Island. Another thing which increases the mystery is the fact that the same man found both headless bodies, and says that he found another some ten days ago, but before he could notify the au-thorities the body disappeared.

#### TRANSFERRED TO ENGINEERS.

Fourteen Line Officers Designated to Fill Vacancies.

Fourteen officers of the line have been transferred to the Corps of Engineers to fill vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenants in that corps. These appointments were made as a result of a rigorous professional examination. The new officers of the Corps of Engineers are as follows:

First Lieuts. C. W. Otwell, infantry; H. L. Wigmore, cavalry; A. B. Putnam, artil-

lery, and A. E. Waldron, artillery. Second Lieuts. M. J. McDonough, artillery; F. A. Pope, artillery; G. A. Youngberg, artillery; S. B. Hamilton, artillery; W. P. Stokey, artillery; Wilder Willing, artillery; W. L. Guthrie, cavalry; C. H. Knight, artillery; N. E. Bower, artillery, and F. W. Clark, artillery. Lieuts. McDonough, Pope, Youngberg, Hamilton and Stokey were first lieutenants in the line, and it is expected that they will be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers in a few days.

Gen. Gillespie, chief of engineers, is now

considering the question of the assignments of the new additions to his corps, and will announce the result in a short time. Most of the new members of the corps will be ordered to take a course of instruction at the Engineer School, Washington barracks, before their assignment to regular duty.

#### HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Several of Them Were Busily Occupied Today. Several committees of the House

busy today. The committee on election No. 1 fixed the following dates for hearing contested election cases: February 4, Fowler agt. Thomas, third North Carolina; February 11, Lentz agt. Tompkins, twelfth Ohio; February 18, Dantzler agt. Stokes, South Carolina.

The committee on Indian affairs had Mr. C. A. Conant before it and questioned him on the results of his recent investigation of financial affairs in the Philippines The committee on naval affairs heard Admiral Crowninshield on the naval appro-priation bill. The committee on military affairs heard Quartermaster General Lud-ington and Surgeon General Sternberg on

the military appropriation bill. MCCREARY FOR U. S. SENATOR. Formally Elected by the Kentucky Legislature Today.

PRANIFORT, Ky., January 14 .- Jame B. McCreary was formally elected United States senator by the two houses of the legislature today in separate sessions. The vote will be ratified in joint session tomorrow. The vote in the house stood: Mc-Creary, 74; Deboe, 24. In the Senate: Mc-

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE G. H. PHILLIPS FAILS A SPECIAL EMBASSY he returned to New York in command of troops ordered home for muster out. In the following month he was placed in

Will Cover the Losses.

notice. The call was made yesterday after-

noon and Phillips and his staff worked all

night over the firm's books. The trouble is

said to have been due to a 31/2-cent break

in rye yesterday. Phillips is credited with

holding a line of 1,500,000 bushels of this

cereal, mostly in May options. The break

vesterday was caused by a sale of only

50,000 bushels. Phillips is said to have on

his books also from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000

bushels of May wheat and about 3,000,000

Tried to Effect Settlement.

Phillips opened negotiations with elevator

men before the opening of the board in an

endeavor to dispose of his rye outside the

pit. The negotiations fell through and May

rye, which closed yesterday at 65% cents,

opened with sales from 61 to 60 cents. The

whole Phillips line was dumped into the

market. Brokers acting for Armour & Co.,

however, bought nearly all of it and the market in consequence railied sharply to

The effect of the notice posted by Sec-

retary Stone was instantaneous, the whole list opening off sharply. Wheat opened 1 to

14c. lower; corn ½ to 1c. down, and oats nearly a cent depressed. Mr. Phillips could

not be seen following the announcement of the closing of his deals, but members of his

staff stated that he was still in good finan-

H. Hulburt, Phillips' office manager, de-clared that it was the suddenness of the

call for the extra 10 per cent margins which had embarrassed Mr. Phillips. He stated that Phillips had traded but little on high

own account, the grain for the most part belonging to customers.

Later Jacob Ringer, attorney for Mr. Phillips, gave out a statement saying that his client had been practically wiped off the financial slate. "He is broke," said Mr. Ringer. "Men whom he worsted in former deals went after him, and they got him."

Mr. Phillips gave out a statement in part

Amount Involved About \$60,000.

today is about \$60,000. My sustomers had their trades well margined, and if the

trades\_elosed out today bring a fair price

I can meet all my obligations. I was 'long'

about 1,200,000 rye, 5,000,000 wheat and 600,-

000 corn and oats. Saturday a member of

the board interested in breaking the rye

market sent notices calling for an extra margin of 10 per cent on rye. This natur-

ally caused selling orders Monday, and a

representative of the member mentioned

finding the market bare of orders, forced

the market down 3 cents. This was done in

a moment, and the news flashed all over the

country, causing consternation among hold-

ers of tye contracts, many of whom sold on a weak market. A decline of 1 cent in wheat, coupled with rumors reflecting on my strength, resulted in unusually heavy

calls for margins. I was for the moment unprepared, and the only alternative left

was to close out. I have no excuses to offer

PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

Hearing Before the Senate Naval Af-

fairs Committee.

The Senate committee on naval affairs to-

day gave a hearing to representatives of

the Pacific Commercial Cable Company.

George G. Ward of New York, vice presi-

dent of the company, and Mr. Wm. M.

Cook, general counsel, were present. Mr.

Hale, the chairman, explained the efforts

that previously had been made to secure

legislation authorizing the construction of

a cable to the Hawaiian Islands. He also

impressed upon the committee the impor-

tance of early action in the matter, if any-

Speaking for his company, Mr. Ward said

that for a great many years Mr. John W.

Mackay has had a great desire to see a Pa-

cific cable laid, because of his being identi-

fied largely with the Pacific coast. He then

went over the ground covered in the hear-ing before the House committee.

In opposing the proposition that the government lay the cable, Mr. Ward asked if

it was fair or just for the government to lay a cable in competition with private en-

terprise, and was it good business policy for the United States to spend probably

\$15,000,000 when it could get everything it desired from a private cable without the

struction of this cable was a matter of na-

Mr. Cook declared that his company

wanted no subsidy, no grant. All they asked was that Congress pass no bill at all.

BLOCKS THE CESSION.

Effect of Opposition to Transfer of

Danish West Indies.

The agitation reported to have sprung

up in Denmark in opposition to the trans-

Unfortunately for the project it came at a

matter will not be a total loss. The sub-ject will be allowed to rest undisturbed for

a while to be reopened at an opportune moment in the future when the success of

DR. KOBER HEARD.

Gives Result of Analyses of Oleomar-

garine and Kindred Products.

Hearings on the anti-oleomargarine bills

were continued today before the House

committee on agriculture, Dr. George M.

Kober, professor of hygiene of Georgetown

University, being heard on the healthful-

ness of oleomargarine and kindred prod-

ucts. Dr. Kober gave the results of an-

alyses made by himself and other scien-

the movement is assured.

Senator Perkins remarked that the

outlay of a dollar.

thing was hoped to be accomplished.

and no complaints to make."

"The amount involved in my trouble of

Townsend's Appointment.

CASE OF LEASE OF INDIAN LANDS BREAK IN RYE CAUSED FAILURE WHITELAW REID HEADS THE LIST

'cern king.'

bushels of May corn.

65 cents.

cial condition.

as follows:

Committee on Arbitration.

President Roosevelt announced to his cabinet today that he had selected the persons to represent this country at the coronation of King Edward VII.

Judge Namaniel Shipman of Hartford, Conn. has resigned his position on account of ill-health and the President and Attorney General Knox have decided upon William K. Townsend of New Haven, Conn., to fill the vacancy. Judge Shipman was a judge of the second circuit, comprising Vermont, Connecticut and New York, and will retire on March 22. Lease of Indian Lands.

Secretary Hitchcock laid before the President and cabinet the action of the Department of the Interior in leasing about 1,000,-000 acres of surplus grazing lands belonging to the Sioux Indians of the Standing Rock reservation, in the Dakotas, and the objections that have been raised to this course by the Indian Rights Association, Indian Citizenship Association, missionary boards and others. Secretary Hitchcock explained the lease of the lands, saying that for years these lands have been overrun with cattle brought in by "squaw" men and others for grazing, and that the Indian tribe has not received a penny of benefit from this. It was decided by Commissioner Jones and the Interior Department to set aside the surplus lands and lease them to competent

cattlemen at so much a year.

The bids for the lands were opened the other day, and as a result the Indians will receive each year hereafter from \$35,000 to \$40,000 that they never knew they were en-titled to before. The cattlemen are bonded to properly carry out the lease. Among the objections raised are that scattered all over the lands to be leased are the homes of many Indian families, who are trying to become self-supporting, and that their places would be overrun by the cattle of the lessees; that certain members of the tribe desire individual allotments of the lands; that an Indian mission will be in-

Secretary Hitchcock stated to the cabinet that the Indians are not opposed to the leasing, which is authorized by law; that a large majority of the tribe are in favor of it and have signed the tribal authority to this effect; that it is not in conflict with treaty provisions; that the ranges will not be everstocked; that only about fifty families resided in the proposed leased district, whose rights will be fully protected; that it will not denude the reservation of tim-ber for the lessees to secure posts for fencing; that all farms, gardens and individual holdings of the Indians will be fully protected; that the mission near Bullhead sub-station is to be excluded from the leased district; that the proposed district will be fenced so as to prevent trespassing.

The Trouble in Texas. William McDonald, colored, known all over Texas as "Goose Neck Bill," because of his long neck, is in Washington to see the President about Texas politics, Mc-Donald is said to be one of the shrewdest colored men in his state. He was for years the right-hand man of Edward H. R. Green, the son of Hetty Green. Young Green went to Texas to railroad, but likewise to enter politics. He became republican state chairman and advanced rapidly. Then he became very friendly with "Goose Neck Bill," and the white republicans didn't like such friendly relations between a white man and colored man, so they arose and overthrew Mr. Green, electing Cecil Lyon state chairman and ex-Representative Hawley national committeeman Although they did all this they are getting along slowly in the matter of offices, and Mr. Green and his assistant are not yet "put out," as ring parlance has it. They

McDonald has been to the White House, but didn't see the President and will call Mr. Straus Appointed.

are going to make a fight and a hard one.

President Roosevelt has appointed Oscar L. Straus of New York as a member for the United States of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague for the pacific settlement of international disputes. The vacancy was caused by the death of ex-President Harrison, and Mr. Straus was finally settled upon by the President as the best selection possible. Mr. Straus was minister of this country to Turkey under President Cleveland, and was selected by President McKinley for the same position He remained at Constantinople about three years under Mr. McKinley. He is a distin guished diplomat and an able international

Invited to Indianapolis.

Gov. W. T. Durbin of Indiana, accom panied by State Auditor H. W. Hart and Attorney General W. L. Taylor, called on President Roosevelt this morning. They were presented by Senator Fairbanks. The object of their visit to Washington was to invite the President and members of his cabinet to attend the dedication of the Indiana soldiers' and sailors' monument at Indianapolis on May 15. This monument is said to be the most beautiful of its kind in the world. It is 284 feet high, and has been in course of erection since 1888. It cost \$600,000, and stands in what is known as "Governor's Circle." The President said that he would give an answer to the invitation within a few days. It was his de sire to attend, but he could not at the mo ment say what his engagements would be about that time. Gov. Durbin and his fellow state officials

will be in Washington several days looking after state matters in the department. Indiana has a claim of \$700,000 against the government for interest paid on bonds issued during the civil war to procure to outfit the Indiana troops for that con-

Representative Grosvenor saw the President to ask whether he has any engage ment that would conflict with his attending the memorial exercises to President Mc-Kinley at the Capitol on February 27. The President knows nothing that will prevent his being present.

Visitors Who Were Received. Representative Mann of Chicago presented the members of the Chicago drainage board to the President. These were

Thomas A. Smyth, Wm. H. Baker, George Getz and Joseph C. Baden, and they were accompanied by A. J. Kettering, a member of the state legislature.

Representative Bingham of Philadelphia. presented his colleague, Representative Burk of the same city. "Mr. Burk repre-sents the old Samuel Randall district of Philadelphia," said General Bingham. "Mr. McAleer represented the district for some time, but the redistricting of Philadelphia under the census of 1900 has made all of the six districts of the city solidly repub-

Representative Irwin of Louisville pre-Representative Irwin of Louisville presented Theodore Stern, who wants to be surveyor of the port of Louisville in place of C. M. Barnett. Mr. Irwin is understood to be for Daniel Collier for the position.

Thos. A. Davis. editor of the Public Ledger at Maysville, Ky., saw the President. Mr. Davis is a candidate for postmaster at Maysville. The incumbent is Clarence Matthews, who has the support of Benator Deboe.

alyses made by himself and other scientists, foreign and American, sustaining the healthful character of these manufactured there might be germs in these products they were less likely to occur in the manufactured than in the natural article, as the heat processes of manufacture destroyed any organisms capable of bringing disease to the human body.

Judge Shipman's Resignation and Mr. "Corn King" Posted on Chicago Those to Attend King Edward's Board of Trade. Coronation Next June.

Oscar Straus Made Member of Estimated That About \$60,000 Gen. Wilson Represents the Army and Capt. Clark the Navy.

THE TROUBLE IN TEXAS CLIENTS WORST SUFFERERS THEIR BRILLIANT CAREERS

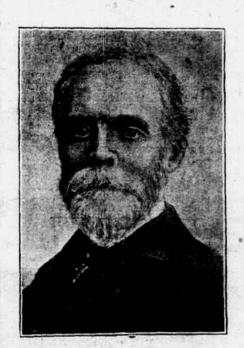
CHICAGO, January 14.-A notice was When Secretary Hay returned to the posted at the opening of the board of trade State Department from the cabinet session today calling for the closing of all open this afternoon he announced the appointdeals with George H. Phillips, the former ment of the following special embassy to represent the United States at the corona-A heavy call for extra margins is said to tion of King Edward VII next June: have been the cause of the posting of the Special ambassador, Whitelaw Reid of

New York. Representative of the United States army, General James H. Wilson, U. S. A., of Del-

Representative of the United States navy, Captain Charles E. Clark, late of the battle ship Oregon and now governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

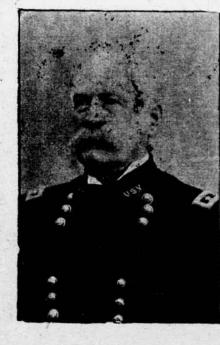
There are secretaries, viz., J. P. Morgan, jr., son of J. Pierpont Morgan of New York; Edmund Lincoln Baylies of New York and William Wetmore, son of Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island.

Mr. Choate, our ambassador to London who sails today for his post, will not, strictly speaking, have any official connection with the special embassy. This was the case during the golden jubilee, when then Ambassador Hay was not even exofficio a member of the special representation of the United States government. But as a matter of fact the United States ambassador is a very important figure in the ceremonies, and is in almost every instance attendant upon all the functions in which the special representatives partic-



#### Whitelaw Reid.

The President, instead of selecting one person, as has been suggested all along. has selected a number of the most brillfant men of the country, whose presence in England will represent the United States as fully and as ably as any nation in the world. Whitelaw Reid attended the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria as the representative of this country, having been selected by President McKinley. It was the latter's intention to have again selected Mr. Reid, just as his successor has done. Mr. Reid is the editor of the New York Tribune, and is known as a man of brillian intellectual attainments and thoroughly conversant with public affairs. He has held responsible diplomatic positions, is a man of wealth and will be a worthy representa tive of this country at the coming coronation ceremony.



General Wilson is one of the most disfer of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States has, in the opinion of the officials here, administered a check to the proposition which will operate indefinitely. tinguished military men in the United States. He was graduated at the Military Academy in July, 1860, and served with special distinction throughout the war of time when the cession had been practically arranged for; the treaty had been drawn and the Danish government had informally the rebellion. Entering the service as a brevet second lieutenant, topographical engineers, he was mustered out in January, approved it when it was obliged to with-hold action in the final stage by the force of public sentiment. It is believed, how-ever, that the work already done in this 1866, as a major general of volunteers. He received six brevets for specially gal-

ant service at the capture of Fort Pulaski, Georgia; at the battle of Chattanooga, at the battle of the Wilderness, at the battle of Nashville and in the capture of Selma Ala., and for meritorious services during the rebellion. While holding the rank of lleutenant colonel of infantry he was honorably discharged from the army at his own request in December, 1870. Since then he has occupied a high position in the industrial world, and has been identified with many important enterprises.

In 1872 he was the agent of a commission to negotiate in Europe a loan for the Japanese government, and subsequently served as president of railroads and director of other large corporations. He visited Russia in 1891 on business connected with the con-struction of the Trans-Siberian railroad and afterward served as chairman of the republican state central committee of Dela-ware for five years, and was also a member of the republican committee. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he

ointed a major general of volun-d commanded the 6th Army Corps

command of the 1st Army Corps, with headquarters at Lexington, Ky., and removed the corps to winter camps in Georgia. He subsequently served with the army of occupation in Cuba, in command of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and was heareastly of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service. In recognition of his long and honorable military career he was appointed, in February, 1901, a brigadier general of the regular army, by virtue of a special act of Congress, and was retired for age March 2 last, since which time he has been engaged in important private business, at his home in Wilmington, Del. Gen. Wilson commanded a division of Gen. Chaffee's army in China at the time of the Boxer outrages, and while his forces did not engage in any battles they renderdid not engage in any battles they rendered efficient service in overcoming the dis-orderly element and restoring peace and order.



It is doubtful whether another selection could have been made upon which the entire navy could so readily unite as its representative as that of Capt, Charles E. Clark, whose name is now a household word. He was born in Vermont August 16, 1843, and was appointed to the navy in 1860. He had a record of uniform excellence, though not one specially calculated to attract attention, running up to the exciting days just preceding the Spanish war. This period found him in command of

the splendid battle ship Oregon, lying at Mare Island, Cal. It was decided by the war board that the west coast could safely be left to the shore defenses, but that the north Atlantic squadron needed strengthen-ing. So after much debate it was decided to send the Oregon clear around the two Americas, a feat that had been never be-fore attempted with a ship of that class. The Oregon was designed as a coastline battle ship, and was never intended to serve as a cruiser.

Naval experts were doubtful of the safety of sending such a low freeboard ship on so long a cruise, and it was also known that the coal capacity would be severely strained. Capt. Clark cheerfully undertook the voyage. Besides the known dangers, were others which caused even more anxiety. Not the least of these was the presence in the River Platte of one or more \$1.50 to \$1, which would equalize the price Spanish destroyers. At that time these boats were an unknown quantity, and the most direful pictures were formed of their destructive abilities.

Captain Clark received a cable message from the Navy Department, at Callao, warning him of the Spanish destroyers. Of course, the ship's company renewed their vigilance, but not for a moment did the Oregon turn out of her course, and the Navy Department received a short message from the captain to the effect that he fully prepared to take care of any craft that crossed his path. The run around South America was a record-breaking one, and the wonderful feature of the performance was the perfect condition in which the ship came in at Juniper Inlet, Florida coaled up and took her place in the block-

de line off Santiago. The part played by the Oregon in the battle of July 3 is probably known to every one. Even in the bitter strife of the naval factions there has been shown no disposition to deprive the Oregon of the large share of the credit that was due her for the great naval victory. Since the war Captain Clark has been on shore duty in Philadelphia, first at the navy yard and afterward at the Naval Home there, where

Proposed Now to Make Them in Philippine Tariff Bill.

A proposition is now under consideration by the Senate republicans to add to the Philippines tariff bill an amendment providing for a tariff concession of 20 or 25 per cent on Cuban products in return for lower duties to be levied on American importations into Cuba. It is urged that this action would relieve

the ways and means committee of the necessity of reporting a bill to that effect. The suggestion of course is open to the hostility of the beet sugar growers and would not be adopted until the republicans reach an agreement for the settlement of that

#### TO PUNISH LYNCHERS.

Bill Introduced by Representative Crumpacker of Indiana.

Representative Crumpacker of Indiana has introduced a bill for the punishment of persons taking part in the lynching of an alien. Those who conspire in such a lynching are made subject to death or life imprisonment, while meeting to organize such lynching is made a felony. The federal courts are given jurisdiction of such offenses, and persons who have participated in lynchings are disqualified from serving as jurors. The measure is designed to cover cases similar to the lynching of Italians in Louisiana and Mississippi.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL. Mr. Henry C. Payne to Be Inducted Into Office Tomorrow.

Mr. Henry C. Payne, the newly appointed Postmaster General, who will be inducted into office tomorrow, was the recipient of many congratulations today. Quite a number of prominent men in the republican party called at the Arlington to shake his hand and wish him success. Among the number was General James H. Wilson of Delaware, who has long been a personal friend and who has been selected to represent the army at the coronation of Edward VII. Later in the day Mr. Payne went to the Post Office Department, where he was introduced to the chiefs of the different departments and went over some of the de-tails of the position with Postmaster Gen-

GROUNDING OF THE HARTFORD. Secretary Long Orders a Court of In-

eral Smith.

and also the circumstances of the collision healthful character of these manufactured products. He brought ont also that while there might be germs in these products they were less likely to occur in the manufactured they were less likely to occur in the manufactured than in the natural article, as the heat processes of manufacture destroyed any organisms capable of beinging disease to the human body.

The spanism war he special of volunties of that vessel on the following day in the same harbor, with the barge Alice. The detail of the court is: Captain James Sands. Captain James Sands. Captain James B. Coghlan and Captain Harry Knox, with Commander Aaron Ward, judge advocate. The Hartford was command of Ponce and southwestern Porto to the human body.

Rico until the following September, when the same day was appointed a major general of volunties appointed a major general of volunties appointed a major general of volunties appointed a major general of volunties. The same harbor, with the barge Alice. The detail of the court is: Captain James Sands. Captain James Sa of that vessel on the following day in the

### MR. BABCOCK'S BILL

Fools make a mock at ad-

vertising, but the wise mah

sayeth not a word, and secureth additional space.

ntroduced in the House of Representatives Today.

AFFECTS IRON AND STEEL SCHEDULE

Reductions on These From the Dingley Tariff Rates.

ARTICLES ON FREE LIST

Representative Babcock of Wisconsin to-

day introduced in the House a bill to re-

duce the tariff duties on certain articles covered by the metal schedule of the Dingley tariff act. The general purpose of the bill is explained by the following statement made by Mr. Babcock to a Star reporter this afternoon Affects Only Iron and Steel Trade. "The bill I introduced affects only the iron and steel schedule of the Dingley act. It differs from the one I presented last ses-

sion in several important features. The

former bill was intended to call the attention of Congress and the ways and means committee to this schedule generally, but was not in shape to pass without full consideration. "This bill, on the other hand, has been drawn with care, and attempts to meet present conditions intelligently. It is an effort to maintain the theory of protection in accordance with the best republican traditions, and to prevent the party from be-

coming responsible, by non-action, for schedules that have been outgrown by changed conditions, and are made use of by combinations to extort unreasonable prices from domestic consumers. "The bill represents the views of many intelligent men who are themselves later ested in the steel industry, and who are experts in all matters touching this subject. I have also had the aid of experts from the Treasury Department in analyzing existing laws and in framing this bill, and be

lieve it is in shape to pass without opening up the general tariff question.
"I have placed the heavy products of the furnace on the free list, such as iron and steel in slabs, blooms, loops, beams, girders, joists and all structural iron or steel, boiler and ship plates, steel rails, steel ingots, billets and bars. The steel and iron schedule is very complicated, and the placing of these articles on the free list required the readjustment of nearly all of the paragraphs in schedule C. After numerous conferences with iron and steel manufacturers. these paragraphs have been amended upon strictly protective lines; that is, each article is given full protection, as compared with the cost of production in other countries, which still leaves a margin in our favor.

"For instance, tin is quoted f. o. b. in England at \$3 per box; the price in Pittsburg is \$4. I have reduced the Dingley rates from and leave the foreigner to pay the cost of transportation and insurance in order to sell tin in this market. It does away in cer-tain paragraphs with the high rates which were necessary a few years ago, and brings the schedules into line with the changed conditions.

"I have been especially careful not to :educe a schedule where labor was the greatest part of the cost of the article, and there is not a single item in the entire bill, whether it provides that the article shall go on the free list or whether it remains of the dutiable list, that will in any way affect

"The whole bill is in line with the republican protective policy, as advocated in the national platforms, and by its greatest champion, the late President McKinley. It affords ample and full protection where it is necessary, and places on the free list those articles that are produced here cheaper than they can be in foreign coun-

Following are the detailed provisions of the bill, with comparisons of important items with the rates of the Wilson and the McKinley bill:

The bill repeals paragraph 130 of the metal schedule of the Dingley tariff act, which puts a tariff of 7-20 of one cent per pound on steel and iron rails, and 4-10 cents per pound on fish plates and splice bars. These are placed on the free list by the new bill.

On the Free List. The bill also places on the free list the

following items of the metal schodule: All iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron (these goods now lutiable at 5-10 cent per pound); beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, T T, columns and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use (now dutiable at 5-10 of one cent per pound); boiler or other plate iron or steel, except crucible plate steel and saw plates otherwise provided for, not thinner than number 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared and skelp iron or steel sheared or colled in grooves valued at 11/2 cents per pound or less (now dutiable at from 5-10 to 6-10 cents per pound); steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, bars and tapered or beveled bars except crucible steel otherwise provided for (now dutiable at from 3-10 cents per pound to 4 7-10 cents per pound).

The metal schedules of the Dinley act are proposed to be amended by the new bill as Paragraph 122, pig iron, kentlege, ferromanganese, ferro silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel, reduced from \$4 per ton, the present duty, to \$2 per ton. Under the Wilson tar'ff they paid \$4 per ton, and under the McKinley bill \$6 per ton. Paragraph 123, bar iron and square iron, as designated, reduced from 6-10 to 3-10 cents per pound (Wilson act, 6-10 of a cent; McKinley act, 8-10 to 1 cent per pound).

Paragraph 124, round iron in coils or rods less than 7-16 inches in diameter reduced from 8-10 to 4-10 cents per pound (Wilson act, 8-10; McKinley act, 1 1-10). That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manu-facture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of \$12 per ton

(no change). Boiler Iron or Steel.

Paragraph 126, boiler or other plate iron or steel, except crucible plate steel and saw plates not thinner than No. 10 gauge, and skelp fron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at over 1 5-10 cents per pound, 15 per cent ad valorem (this is a

Paragraph 128, hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, not otherwise provided for in this act, valued at three cents per pound or less, eight inches or less in width, and less than three-eighths of one inch thick and not thinner than number ten wire gauge reduced from 5-10 to 1-4 of one cent per Secretary Long Orders a Court of Inquiry.

Secretary Long has ordered a court of inquiry to assemble at the New York navy ward tomorrow to inquire into the circumstances connected with the grounding in New London harbor of the United States training ship Hartford on the Sth instant,

# ponement of Action.